# *PHILIPPINES*

# COUNTRY PROFILE

**IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21:
REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, 1992**

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*United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
Division for Sustainable Development*
*The Information contained in this Country Profile is also available on the World Wide Web, as follows:*
***http://www.un.org/dpcsd/earthsummit***

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# *PHILIPPINES*

**This country profile has been provided by:**

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**Date:** March 1997

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*Note from the Secretariat: An effort has been made to present all country profiles within a common format, with an equal number of pages. However, where Governments have not provided information for the tables appended to Chapters 4 and 17, those tables have been omitted entirely in order to reduce the overall length of the profile and save paper. Consequently, there may be some minor inconsistencies among the formats of the different country profiles.*

*All statistics are rendered as provided by the respective Governments.*

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## ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| APELL | Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level |
| CFC | chlorofluorocarbon |
| CGIAR | Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research |
| CILSS | Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel |
| EEZ | exclusive economic zone |
| ECA | Economic Commission for Africa |
| ECE | Economic Commission for Europe |
| ECLAC | Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean |
| ELCI | Environmental Liaison Centre International |
| EMINWA | environmentally sound management of inland water |
| ESCAP | Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| ESCWA | Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| GATT | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade |
| GAW | Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO) |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GEMS | Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP) |
| GEMS/WATER | Global Water Quality Monitoring Programme |
| GESAMP | Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution |
| GIPME | Global Investigation of Pollution in Marine Environment (UNESCO) |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| GLOBE | Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment |
| GOS | Global Observing System (WMO/WWW) |
| GRID | Global Resource Information Database |
| GSP | generalized system of preferences |
| HIV | human immunodeficiency virus |
| IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency |
| IAP-WASAD | International Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| IBSRAM | International Board of Soil Resources and Management |
| ICCA | International Council of Chemical Associations |
| ICES | International Council for the Exploration of the Sea |
| ICPIC | International Cleaner Production Information Clearing House |
| ICSC | International Civil Service Commission |
| ICSU | International Council of Scientific Unions |
| IEEA | Integrated environmental and economic accounting |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IGADD | Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development |
| IGBP | International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (ICSU) |
| IGBP/START | International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme/Global Change System for Analysis, Research |
| and | Training |
| ILO | International Labor Organisation |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IMO | International Maritime Organization |
| INFOTERRA | International Environment Information system (UNEP) |
| IOC | Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IPCS | International Programme on Chemical Safety |
| IPM | integrated pest management |
| IRPTC | International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals |
| ITC | International Tin Council |
| ITTO | International Tropical Timber Organization |

| | |
|---|---|
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources |
| MARPOL | International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| PGRFA | plant genetic resources for agriculture |
| PIC | prior informed consent procedure |
| SADCC | South African Development Co-ordination Conference |
| SARD | sustainable agriculture and rural development |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDRO | Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNU | United Nations University |
| WCP | World Climate Programme (WMO/UNEP/ICSU/UNESCO) |
| WFC | World Food Council |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization |
| WWF | World Wide Fund for Nature (also called World Wildlife Fund) |
| WWW | World Weather Watch (WMO) |

## OVERVIEW

(You may wish to use pages v and vi to briefly present your national position five years after UNCED)

The preservation of the environment and the pursuit of sustainable development remain as primary guiding principles in the country's development agenda. Under the stewardship of the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) which has been tasked the primary responsibility of monitoring commitments to UNCED, the Philippines continue to undertake more concrete steps in pursuit of the global vision for sustainable development. Foremost among these is the formulation of Philippine Agenda 21 (PA 21 ) as the country's blueprint for sustainable development. Its launching on September 26, 1996, on the occasion of the fourth year anniversary of the Council, was highlighted by the signing of a Peoples' Covenant Towards a Transition to Sustainable Development, by all stakeholders. PA 21 "envisions a better quality of life for all Filipinos through the development of a just, moral, creative, spiritual, economically vibrant, caring, diverse yet cohesive society characterized by appropriate productivity, participatory and democratic processes, and living in harmony and within the limits of the carrying capacity of nature and the integrity of creation.." On the same date, the President issued Executive Order 370 which further strengthens the PCSD with fresh mandates and an expanded membership which now includes business and labor sector representatives.

The formulation of the PA 21 followed a distinct process characterized by multi-stakeholder counterparting, participatory decision-making and consensus building between government and civil society. Thus the PA 21 echoes the voice of the people -- in the depth of its substance, in the comprehensives of its vision, and in the set of principles it advocates to guide the nation towards a sustainable path in to the future.

The PA 21 lays out the priority activities intended to address sustainable development issues and other emerging concerns. A comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and reporting system will be developed to assess the level of integration of PA 21 elements and guide all stakeholders to meaningfully participate in the process of operationalizing sustainable development. The localization of the PA 21 is also vital in mainstreaming sustainable development concerns in local planning and implementation of programs and projects. The translation of PA 21 into local dialects, and the formulation and implementation of a communication plan and improved information and communication systems and networking are also crucial in hastening the people's acceptance and internalization of PA 21 principles. The identified activities all call for the mobilization of ample resources to finance the implementation of the PA 21 and the country's commitment to the Global Agenda 21. This requires political will to formulate and implement innovative approaches to finance SD initiatives. As additional official development assistance to the Philippines will be difficult to achieve in the future, as shown in the decreasing level of ODA commitments, regional and international cooperation in resource sharing and mobilization and technology transfer will be increasingly relied upon.

## FACT SHEET

### REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

**1. Name of Key NAtional Sustainable DEvelopment Coordination Council(s)/Mechanism(s).**

Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD)

**Contact Point (Name, Title, Office):** Secretary Cielito F. Habito, Chair, PCSD or Director Narcisa R. Umali, Head, PCSD Coordinating Secretariat NEDA sa Pasig, Amber Avenue, Pasig City, Manila 1600 Philippines

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**2. Membership/Composition/Chairperson:** Secretary Cielito F. Habito, Secretary of Socio-Economic Planning and Chair, PCSD

**2.a List of ministries and agencies involved:**

National Economic and Development Authority
Departments of Agrarian Reform Agriculture
Budget and Management
Education, Culture and Sports
Energy
Environment and Natural Resources
Finance
Foreign Affairs
Health
Interior and Local Government
National Defense
Public Works and Highways
Science and Technology
Social Welfare and Development
Tourism
Trade and Industry
Transportation and Communication

**2b. Names of para-statal bodies and institutions involved, as well as participating of academic and private sector bodies:**
**Business and labor Groups**

Management Association of the Philippines
Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Trade Union Congress of the Philippines
Labor Advisory and Consultative Congress

**2c. Names of non-governmental organizations involved:**

Aniban ng mga Manggagawa sa Agrikultura
Ayala Foundation

Cagayan Valley Partners in People Development
Camarines Sur NGO-PO Development Network
Caucus of Development NGO-Networks
Center for Alternative Development Initiatives
Center for Alternative Rural Technology
Center for Rural Enlightenment and Social Empowerment
Community Organization Training and Research Advocacy
Concerned Citizen Against Pollution
Convergence for Community-Centered Area Development
Cultural Communities Foundation
Earthsavers Movement
Earthsavers Youth
Ecological Society of the Philippines
Environment Broadcast Circle
Foundation for a Sustainable Society, Inc.
Foundation for Community Organization and Management Technology
Green Mindanao Association
Green Forum Philippines
Haribon Foundation
Kapisanan ng Maliliit na Mangingisda
Kilusan ng Kababaihang Pilipina
Legal Assistance Center for Indigenous Filipinos
Lingkod Tao Kalikasan
Mindanao Environment Forum
Minsupala Economic Development Foundation
National Confederation of Cooperatives
National Secretariat for Social Action
National Union of Tribal Democrats
Nationwide Coalition for Fisheries and Aquatic Reforms
NGOs for Integrated Protected Areas Inc.
Participatory Research, Organization of Communities and Education Towards Struggle for Self-Reliance
Pederasyon ng mga Maliliit na Mangingisda
Pederasyon ng mga Maliliit na Mangingisda-San Miguel Bay
Philippine Business for Social Progress
Philippine Development for Human Resources in the Rural
Philippine Ecological Network
Philippine Institute of Chemical Engineers
Philippine Uplands Resource Center
Philippine Institute for Alternative Futures
Southeast Asian Regional Institute for Community Education
Tribal Communities Association of the Philippines
Urban Poor Coordinating Network
Visayas Cooperative Development Center
Women's Action Network for Development
Zamboanga del Norte Center for Social Concern and Development

**3. Mandate role of above mechanism/council:**

1. To review and ensure the implementation of the commitments made by the Philippines in the light of the UNCED and PA 21;
2. To establish guidelines and mechanisms that will expand, concretize and operationalize the sustainable DEvelopment principles, as embodied in the Rio Declaration, the UNCED, Agenda 21, the National Conservation Strategy and PA 21, and incorporate them in the preparation of the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan both at the national and local levels with active participation from the non-government sector and people's organization;
3. To provide directions in the form of policy reforms, programs and new legislations that respond to the continuing and emerging issues and charting future actions in relation to environment and DEvelopment;
4. To provide policy advise to appropriate bodies on environment and sustainable DEvelopment issues of NAtional interest;
5. To institutionalize a mechanism that would ensure linkage among the legislative and executive branches, local government units, non-governmental organizations, business and other concerned entities/sectors, in the formulation of policies and decision-making on sustainable DEvelopment concerns;
6. To act as the coordinating mechanism in cooperation with DFA-Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations (UNIO) with the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and actively solicit assistance and cooperation towards the realization of our commitments made at the UNCED;

7. To review and monitor plans, policies, programs and legislations on sustainable DEvelopment and recommend mechanisms/strategies for promoting efficiency and timeliness of their execution.
8. To establish a networking mechanism that will establish links with local and international organizations involved in sustainable DEvelopment;
9. To call on any and all government agencies, resource persons and other groups, whenever necessary, to assist the Council in the performance of its role and functions; and
10. To catalyze the formation and institutionalization of local councils for sustainable DEvelopment, in close coordination with local authorities.

**4. If available, attach a diagram (organization chart) showing national coordination structure and linkages between ministries:**

please see attached diagram

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES**

**(with special emphasis on TRADE)**

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:** The Philippines hosted a series of APEC related meetings on sustainable development in 1996. These meetings were aimed at advocating the wide-ranging concerns and forging APEC-wide consensus on the need for increased economic and technical cooperation on sustainable Development. These meetings include the following: The APEC-Experts Meeting on Innovative Approaches Towards Environmentally Sustainable Development (6-7 June 1996, Quezon City, Philippines) resulted in consensus on the following areas: the need to promote innovative approaches for sustainable Development; the need to collaborate on enhancing the capacity of the environment and natural resource issues towards innovative approaches; the need for various APEC fora to consider the incorporation of innovative approaches in the following areas: (I) introduction of Environment and Natural Resources Accounting (ENRA) into the system of National Income Accounts; (ii) utilization of MBIs; (iii) sourcing of information and expertises in promoting, adapting and adopting innovative approaches to sustainable DEvelopment; and (iv) application of participatory approaches in planning.

The major outputs of the APEC Senior Officials' (9-10 July 1996) and Ministerial Meetings (11-12 July 1996) on Sustainable Development include the Ministerial declaration and Action Program on Sustainable Development. The documents essentially embody the need to advance cooperation on the following major sustainable DEvelopment- related themes of the meeting: (a) sustainable cities/urban management; (b) clear production/clean technology; and (c) sustainability of the marine environment.

The PCSD, in cooperation with the Earth Council, sponsored the Meeting of the National Councils for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific (APNCSD) on June 18-19, 1995. The conference, dubbed as "Weaving the Fabric of Asia's Future," was envisioned to strengthen respective National councils for sustainable Development and establish creative mechanisms for regional and bilateral cooperation among countries in the region. As an offshoot of this meeting, a regional secretariat for the APNCSD was created to operationalize the recommendations made during the meeting. It is also co-hosted, with Earth Council, the Second Meeting of the APNCSD, with the theme "Beyond Boundaries: A Sustainable Asia-Pacific," on December 12-14, 1996. This meeting primarily aimed to assess the resolutions made during the first APNCSD and prepare for multistakeholder's participation in the Rio + 5 Forum in March 1997.

The PCSD co-hosted with the Government of Canada the International Experts Meeting on Persistent Organic Pollutants in Vancouver, Canada on June 5-8, 1995. It also co-sponsored with the same government and the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (NRTEE) of Canada the hosting of the Meeting of Senior Environment and Economic Officials from APEC Economies on March 25-29, 1996 and "The Workshop on the Environment and the Economy in APEC: Realizing Convergence" on March 25, 1996, respectively. These initiatives were aimed to continue the process of integrating environmental considerations into economic development policies and programs.

The PCSD, together with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, conducted a seminar-workshop for senior policy-makers in Asia entitled "Economy-Wide Policies and the Environment" on June 3-7, 1996. This seeks to promote better understanding and cooperation, especially among senior environmental and economic decision-makers, in pursuing "win-win" initiatives; illustrating key economy-environment interactions from actual cases; and to demonstrate practical approaches for implementing coordinated environmental and economic planning.

The PCSD, being the country's focal point in sustainable DEvelopment efforts, was instrumental in forging position papers for international gatherings and dialogues. Among its commitments is the preparation and coordination of country papers for the annual sessions of the UNCSD in New York. The Council also coordinated the preparation of the Philippine positions in the various agenda items of the Brussels Conference on "Taking Nature Into Account" held also in June 1995.

The Philippines is also involved in the formulation of ISO 14000. This wide-ranging set of international standards is envisioned to direct companies how to manage, measure, improve and communicate the environmental aspects of their operations in a systematic way.

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

| *STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:**

• Focus of National strategy

The Philippines launched the Social Reform Agenda (SRA) on June 4, 1995 to enable people to have access to opportunities for undertaking sustainable livelihoods espoused under the agenda for change. The SRA is an integrated set of major reforms to enable the citizens to: a) meet their basic human needs and live decent lives; b) widen their share of resources from which they can earn a living or increase the fruits of their labor; and c) enable them to effectively participate in the decision-making process that affects their rights, interests and their welfare. These reforms are perceived to enhance the democratic processes. The SRA is composed of social reform packages providing programs and services for the marginalized sectors of the society in the country's 20 poorest provinces.

Two years into implementation, the SRA was enhanced with an ecosystem perspective, emphasizing four dimensions of poverty where reform can have the greatest impact:

- On social equity, by providing the poorest of the poor with access to basic services for survival.
- On economic prosperity, by ensuring that the basic sectors have access to productive assets that allow them to contribute to NAtional growth.
- On ecological security, by incorporating the parameters of sustainable DEvelopment in the management and utilization of natural resources.
- On responsible and responsive governance, by democratizing structures and processes to allow the meaningful participation of key stakeholders in policy- and decision-making.

The nine (9) flagship programs of the SRA include: (1) Agricultural Development for the Farmers and Landless Rural Workers; (2) Fisheries Management and Development; (3) Protection of Ancestral Domain for the Indigenous Peoples; (4) Workers Welfare and Protection; (5) Expansion of Credit; (6) Livelihood Programs; (7) Socialized Housing Delivery for the Poor; (8) Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services; and (9) Institution Building and Effective Participation in Governance.

The enhancement of the SRA resulted in the sharper definition of the social equity, economic, ecological, and democratizing components of the various flagship programs. It also led to the integration of nine flagship programs having impact on all target sectors and ecosystems. This placed the country's anti-poverty initiatives within the framework of PA 21. The enhanced SRA was adopted in the National Anti-poverty summit in March 1996 as the Integrated National Action Agenda on Anti-Poverty.

The National Anti-Poverty Summit drew-up poverty reduction targets at the regional level to achieve a NAtional target of 30 percent by 1998. It also resolved to expand the coverage of the SRA from an initial concentration on 20 priority provinces to an additional 57 provinces and 65 cities.

As of June 1996, majority of the 20 priority provinces have localized the SRA at the municipal and baranggay (village) levels. This means that: (a) the SRA has been adopted to local needs and priorities and is being implemented with clear poverty reduction targets and basic reform commitments; (b) the Minimum Basic Needs approach has been installed and its data profiles form the basis for local situation analysis, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of local poverty issues and response mechanisms; (c) the programs and resources of the NAtional government agencies (NGAs) and the local government units (LGUs) have been synchronized for specific target areas and sectors in line with the convergence policy; (d) local structures have been set up and are functional with clearly defined roles and accountabilities; and (e) the system and process for monitoring the delivery of NAtional and local SRA commitments on the ground are in place.

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

NB: Developed countries, where domestic poverty alleviation is not a major concern may wish to briefly describe their position regarding global poverty alleviation.

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

| | 1985 | 1990 | 1992 | Latest 199_ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment (%) | | | | | |
| Population living in absolute poverty | | | | | |
| Public spending on social sector % | | | | | |
| Other data | | | | | |

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

| NATIONAL PRIORITY: | |
|---|---|
| STATUS REPORT:<br>• National policy objectives/focus<br><br>• National targets | |

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

| | 1985 | 1990 | 1992 | Latest 1996 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GDP per capita (current US$) | 562.2 | 720.7 | 824.4 | 1,161.8 | |
| Real GDP growth (%) | -7.3 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 5.5 | |
| Annual energy consumption per capita (Kg. of oil equivalent per capita) * | | | 2.14 a/ | 2.27 b/ | |
| Motor vehicles in use per 1000 inhabitants c/ | | 25.0 | | 33.3 d/ | |
| Other data | | | | | |

* Barrels of fuel oil equivalent per capital

a/1994
b/1995
c/Motor vehicles include private and for hire only
d/Computed using 1994 data on motor vehicles and 1995 population estimate.

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

| NATIONAL PRIORITY: | |
|---|---|
| **STATUS REPORT:** To develop and disseminate knowledge between demographic trends and factors for sustainable Development, the Philippine government prepared framework papers for local and sectoral planning. The Commission on Population (POPCOM), The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the United Nationals Population fund (UNFPA) spearheaded a comprehensive population review to set into motion activities that will provide an appropriate population policy climate for sustainable Development. The Philippine Population Management Program (PPMP) was likewise implemented in 1993 to serve as the government's program for maintaining a healthy balance between and among population and resources.<br><br>Policy initiatives have been consistently supported by advocacy activities. In line with this, a significant accomplishment of the PPMP is the Development of a heightened awareness among Development planners, legislators and government executives on the need to integrate the population perspective into the Development activities. Particularly instrumental in this was the holding of the Gathering for Human and Ecological Security (GHES) in June 1995.<br><br>A number of studies on the state of poverty and inequity in the Philippines were also undertaken. These include, among others, an overview of the state of poverty in the country and a household survey of the lowest income groups in the Philippines. Software packages for the application of improved methods for the analysis of poverty and income distribution issues in the country were also developed. | |

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

| | 1990 | 1993 | 1995 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population (Thousands) mid-year estimates * | 60,703 | | 68,614 | |
| Annual rate of increase (1990-1993) | 2.32 | | 2.32 | |
| Surface area ($Km^2$) | 300,000 | | | |
| Population density (people/$Km^2$) | 202.3 | | 228.7 | |
| Other data | | | | |

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:** Physical and social empowerment were promoted in the inter-related subsectors of health, nutrition, and population DEvelopment. Towards this end-goal, direct and indirect interventions have been achieved through program expansion, greater outreach to clientele, more emphasis on preventive measures, and advocacy.

HEALTH

Accomplishments in basic health services, disease prevention and health promotion consisted in the quantitative gains of the principal programs and projects, most which have been started in previous years. These include: Expanded Program on Immunization; Maternal Care and Breast Feeding Program; Prevention of Blindness Program; Environmental Health Service; National Rabies Control Program; National TB Control Program; National AIDS-STD Prevention and Control Program; Malaria Control Service; Hospital Services; National Dengue Prevention and Control Program; National Filariasis Control Program; and Leprosy Elimination and Special Action Project.

The year 1996 saw the completion and approval of the National Health Plan, 1995-2000. This plan is the country's perspective plan for health which provides the general directions and broad strategies for an effective and efficient system.

Other notable accomplishments in the area of policy DEvelopment during the year are the continued facilitation in the implementation of the Magna Carta for public health workers, capability building for devolved LGU health personnel, and the publication of the 1995 Field Health Information System statistics.

Moreover, the government has formulated the implementing rules and regulations for R.A. 8203 "Special Law on Counterfeit Drugs" and issued the 1996 edition of the Philippine National Drug Policy. The latter aims to rationalize drug procurement, distribution and use.

NUTRITION

The hallmarks of the nutrition subsector accomplishments is more quantitative and qualitative in terms of outreach and better program implementation in pursuit of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN). Accomplishment in this subsector counted on the inputs of concerned agencies like the DOH and the NNC.

The government launched the Health Lifestyle and Health Diet Promotion (IWAS SAKIT DIET) project as a vigorous health promotion and disease prevention endeavor.

A corollary effort at the national level which springs from PPAN implementation continued to focus on addressing micronutrient (Vitamin A, iodine, and iron) deficiency and protein-energy malnutrition. However, more activities were geared toward food fortification with the private sector playing a lead role. The DOH, in coordination with Helen Keller International, through its Child Growth Project focused on the establishment of weighing posts as a satellite of the baranggay health stations. The weighing post also serves as a post for nutrition counselling depending on the observed changed in the child's weight and weight status.

At the local level, PPAN implementation involved the delivery of a mix of services along PPAN's impact program of Home and Community Food Production, Micronutrient Supplementation and Food Fortification, Nutrition Education, Credit Assistance for Livelihood, and Food Assistance. The mix of services delivered by local government units (LGUs) was based on their assessment of the local nutrition situation as well as of the prevailing socio-economic-political environment. The accomplishment of these programs, among others, are as follows:

- 31,000 gardens established in the homes, community, and schools.
- about 9,100 families with moderately and severely underweight children and 4,300 pregnant and lactating women received small animals such as goats, swines and poultry.
- 19 million fingerlings were distributed to 353 LGUs serving 2,200 fishermen.
- The distribution of Vitamin A Capsules, reaching about 7.6 M preschool children, 308,000 grade school entrants and about 100,000 lactating women in local health centers during postnatal visits.

**STATUS: (Cont'd)**

- conduct of Araw ng Sangkap Pinoy (ASAP) and Knock-out Polio (KOP) campaign which resulted in 92% of the UFC having received Vitamin A, 62.3% of target women population having received Iodized Oil capsule and 51.1% of women having received Iron tablets.
- 90,000 pre-school and school children, respectively received IOC through routine services of the local health system.
- pregnant and lactating women, 51,000 preschoolers, 20,000 infants, and 32,000 school children received iron supplements from January-June 1996.
- about 24,000 families, 205 women's and youth groups and 268 baranggays received either seed capital or material assistance for income generating projects from LGUs, NAtional agencies, and NGOs (DOLE, DSWD, DTI, NNC, BIDANI, CRS etc.)
- decreased in the number of nutritionally vulnerable Filipinos receiving food supplements to about 262,000. Of this number, 50 percent were underweight school children, 44 percent preschool children, and 6 percent pregnant preschool children, lactating women.
- more than 45,000 preschool and schoolchildren and about 35,000 mothers beneffited from extensions of LKASS II.
- succeeded in developing entrepreneurial skills for self-employment and greater productivity through provision of small-scale IGPs seed capital and skills training to 81.5% of the targeted 120,000 PPAN households and 93% of the 1,640 LAKASS households.

Accomplishment on the major capability building activities consisted in the following:
- BNSS and 600 District/City Nutrition Program coordinators (D/CNPCs) recruited, trained and deployed by local government units in all regions of the country.
- municipal and 69 baranggay level trainings were conducted for municipal and baranggay local officials, project beneficiaries, government agency representatives as well as representatives for non-government organizations, religious and civic organizations.
- workshop sessions on nutrition program management held for provincial, city and municipal interagency nutrition teams from 1 province, 5 cities and 7 municipalities. Regional level capability building workshops were also conducted for 261 implementors/planners covering 15 provinces and 80 municipalities.

Finally, in the area of nutrition advocacy, the major accomplishment was the formulation of implementing rules and regulations of RA 8172 or the Act 1995. As a result, more iodized salt was produced and marketed as salt iodization plant increased from 26 in 1995 to 36 in 1996.

POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

The population Dvelopment sub-sector posted major gains in terms of the basic population services, advocacy measures, capability building, and working towards policy environments for the greater welfare of families, and more responsible parenthood of the Filipinos.

The Family Planning Program was able to reach out to three (3) million clients who are now practicing the family planning methods. Around 3,972 community volunteer health workers were trained on family planning and responsible parenthood. Moreover, 14,839 clinics (private and public) nationwide were provided with contraceptives.

As regards institutional capability building, POPCOM, with the assistance of JICA, conducted an in-country training program on Gender and Development Towards Improvement of Women's Health and Family Welfare wherein individual action plans were formulated on mainstreaming gender into the various organizations and projects. Other capability building programs conducted in 1996 were: Training on Gender and Sensitivity and Reproductive Health; Seminar on the program Awareness and Team building through Staff Development; Workshop/Writeshop on Local Population Planning; IEC Prototype Development Skills Training; Values Orientation Workshop for the RPO XI staff; Basic Demography Training for Technical Staff of RPO I, II, and VII; Interpersonal Communication Skills Training; and Monitoring and Evaluation Training.

**STATUS: (Cont'd)**

Various advocacy activities were undertaken in 1996 for the promotion of the population Development program. Most notable of these is the 1996 LGU Award which gives National recognition and prominence to outstanding province, city, municipality which have contributed in a significant way in the promotion and implementation of local population management program activities in their respective localities. Other advocacy activities were conducted with the end-in-view of getting the support of various stakeholders such as the Senators, Congressmen, Regional Directors of DAR, media, church leaders, foreign guests, Sangguniang Kabataan (SKs), women leaders, volunteers, youth groups, other GOs/NGOs, and local government officials (LGUs) at the provincial city, municipal and baranggay levels. These include (1) orientation on the PPMP/PRE Balance; (2) the conferring of the annual Salas Award: (3) advocacy programs through radio programs, such as "Pag-uugnay:" Tao at Mundo" and "Kamalayan" and (4) commemoration of POPCOM's anniversary.

In terms of policy advocacy and planning, the work towards the early passage of Population bills was done through the publication of information materials on the popbills, and conduct of consultative meetings with legislators and other stakeholders. Meanwhile, the Philippine Population Management Program Advocacy Plan, an inter-agency undertaking, was formulated in 1996 to guide Commission on Population (POPCOM) in its role as the lead advocacy agency for population and DEvelopment.

Furthermore, the POPCOM prepared the Regional Population Program Plan for CY 1996-1998. Planning Workshop with partner agencies and population structures in the LGUs were conducted to formulate/discuss the plan. In the same vein, a convergence group was convened by POPCOM and DILG to discuss possible efforts to integrate the concepts/framework of Human Ecological Security (HES).

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

| | 1980 | 1990 | Latest 1995 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Life expectancy at birth<br>Male<br>Female | <br>59.8<br>63.4 | <br>62.67<br>67.93 | <br>64.9<br>70.2 | |
| Infant mortality (per 1000 live births) | 59.0 | 57.0 | 48.93 | |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births) | 213 a/ | n.a. | 209 b/ | |
| Access to safe drinking water (% of population) | | | | |
| Access to sanitation services (% of population) | | | | |
| Other data | | | | |

a/ 1980-1986

b/ 1987-1993

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:** The Philippines promoted the Development of sustainable human settlements primarily through the operationalization of the Global Strategy for Shelter, and more specifically, through the following initiatives, inter alia: a) preparation of a revised National plan of action for 1994-1995; b) enhancing the roles of government, private sector, scientific community, (NGOs); c) focusing on shelter-related issues, including urban management, energy, transport, poverty alleviation, health and the environment; d) expanding the role of women in shelter policies; e) establishing a National database on shelter and services; f) addressing constraints in shelter production; and g) improving overall performance of the shelter.

In terms of planning, the National Urban Development and Housing Framework provided the strategy for the Development of environmentally sound and sustainable human settlements. For program implementation, the National Shelter Program adopted eight major housing policies: catalyst for economic activity; people-centered and aided self-help approaches, maximum multi-sectoral participation; easier land access for housing, Development of regional growth poles, sustainability and matching of housing finance with beneficiaries' affordability, maintenance of ecological balance and improvement of the housing delivery system.

The key players of the shelter program were mobilized and their roles enhanced. The scientific community assisted in testing new construction materials and technologies. The NGOs have taken the lead in organizing and mobilizing communities for the Community Mortgage Program. The private sector now dominates housing production and as well as housing finance for economic housing. On the other hand, the government has shifted its role from the major provider of socialized housing to being the major source of housing finance.

The improved overall performance of the shelter sector may be characterized by the following, among others: a) increasing access by the poor to land, finance, infrastructures and building materials; b) strengthening the capability of local authorities for improved management; c) regularizing and upgrading existing slums and squatter settlements; d) improving rural living conditions; and e) involving the private sector in shelter and service production for the middle and lower income groups.

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

| | 1990 | 1995 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Urban population in % of total population | | | |
| Annual rate of growth of urban population (%) | | | |
| Largest city population (in % of total population) | | | |
| Other data | | | |

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING

**(See pages vii and viii at the beginning of the profile)**

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:** Among the commitments to the UNCED in 1992 is the integration of Agenda 21 principles into the Development plans, programs and budgets of the government at the NAtional, regional and local levels. To address this concern, the PCSD coordinated the integration of a number of priority actions into the country's MTPDP, 1993-1998. A memorandum order was likewise issued by the President to ensure the integration of sustainable DEvelopment concerns in local plans and programs of the government. A resolution recognizing and advocating the participation of the NGOs/POs to assume lead roles in the implementation of Development programs and projects was passed. The other major groups of society, e.g. women, youth, indigenous peoples and communities, among others, were likewise recognized as equal partners in shaping, crafting and implementing Development programs and participants in all stages of DEvelopment.

A Development vision and framework for the 21st century was formulated under the Long-Term Philippine Development Plan (LTPDP), 2000-2025. The LTPDP framework recognizes that the new millennium shall increasingly call for economic DEvelopment to become less ecologically destructive.

A number of programs which aim to integrate environment and Development in the decision-making process were also implemented by the Philippine government, e.g. Integrated Environmental Management for Sustainable Development and Capacity Building in Support of the PCSD Project, among others.

In particular, the Integrated Environmental Management for Sustainable Development (IEMSD) Programme was implemented to support efforts in the integration of the environment in decision-making, proper pricing of natural resources and strengthening of people's participation and constituency-building for environmental policy advocacy. The IEMSD has six (6) subprogrammes, namely: a) Environment and Natural Resources Accounting (ENRA); b) Integration of Environmental and Socio-Economic Development Policies SEI); c) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); d) Sustainable Development Models (SDM); e) ENR Database (DBAS); and f) Programme Management Support System (PMSS). Under the Programme, the following major activities have been undertaken: a) Development of a comprehensive operational framework for the Philippine System of Economic and Environmental Accounts; b) formulation of sustainable DEvelopment indicators; c) incorporation of environmental concerns in the project evaluation process; d) Development of an action impact matrix which identifies priority areas of study on environment-economy integration; e) strengthening of the EIA system; f) reformulation of guidelines for the implementation of the Environmental Guarantee Fund; g) preparation of an EIA Procedural Handbook; h) Development of environmental risk assessment software; and i) documentation of sustainable Development projects, among others.

The Capacity Building in Support of the PCSD Project, meanwhile, has been instrumental in the formulation of the Philippine Agenda 21 and in pursuing advocacy efforts on SD.

Environmental conservation and protection activities were listed among the priority activities entitled to fiscal incentives under the 1995 and 1996 Investment Priorities Plans (IPPs). These include the establishment of forest plantations and integrated waste management facilities to service domestic industries. In addition, the Philippines implemented market-friendly trade and investment reforms. A number of EOs were issued from July 1995 to March 1996 providing for a phased reduction in the tariff rates of manufactures and agricultural products. Quantitative import restrictions on agricultural products were likewise lifted and replaced by tariffs.

As early as 1978, the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was established in the Philippines in order to facilitate and maintain a rational and orderly balance between socioeconomic growth and environmental protection. In January 1996, President Fidel V. Ramos signed the revised Executive Order No. 291 entitled "Improving the Environmental Impact Statement System (EIS). The EO seeks to integrate EIS system early into the project DEvelopment cycle to promote its ultimate function as a planning tool for sustainable DEvelopment and environmental planning and conservation. An EO institutionalizing the ENRA in the Philippine System of Accounts has also been drafted for the consideration and approval of the President.

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure (please also refer to the fact sheet):** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:**

**The Montreal Protocol and its Amendments**

- Montreal Protocol (1987) signed in 1988
- London Amendment (1990) signed in 19--
- Copenhagen Amendment (1992) signed in 19--
- The latest report(s) to the Montreal Protocol Secretariat were prepared in 19--

**United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

- UNFCCC was signed in 199-.
- The latest report to the UNFCCC Secretariat was submitted in 199-.

**Additional comments relevant to this chapter**

With regard to Philippine initiatives, measures to improve air quality was highlighted through the promotion of lead -free gasoline. Passage of the Environment Code which incorporates laws that will improve the quality of air and water resources was endorsed and adoption of appropriate pollution management schemes is being pushed. Pending the passage of the Environment Code, an Executive Order (EO) was issued mandating the production and use of low lead and unleaded gasoline.

The establishment of Metropolitan Environmental Improvement Program (MEIP) in Asia was pushed to help selected metropolitan regions in designing and implementing solutions to rapidly growing environmental problems which include, among others, the need to address deteriorating air and water quality, flooding and stagnation of water resources, pollution from solid wastes and traffic congestion. Likewise, the "Clean Air 2000" which is an action plan to improve the level of air quality by the year 2000 was formulated.

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

| STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | Latest 199- | |
| $CO_2$ emissions (eq. million tons) | | | | |
| $SO_x$ " | | | | |
| $NO_x$ " | | | | |
| $CH_4$ " | | | | |
| Consumption of ozone depleting substances (Tons) | | | | |
| Expenditure on air pollution abatement in US$ equivalents (million) | | | | |
| Other data | | | | |

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES**

| **NATIONAL PRIORITY:** | |
|---|---|
| **STATUS REPORT:**<br><br>• The Lands Management Bureau (LMB) came up with a National Master Plan on Land Resources Management which aims to provide an integrated approach to the planning and management of the country's land resources that will best suit the demands of the present times. Specifically, the plan proposes the following:<br>- establishment of a monolithic agency which will adopt key and related functions;<br>- in view of our limited land resources , a gradual shift from freehold to leasehold system of land disposition shall be adopted;<br>- adoption of the computerized Survey Verification System (SVS) and Land Records Management Information System (LMRIS);<br>- adoption of the Geographic Information System (GIS) Technology on a NAtional scale and acquisition of modern surveying equipment ; and<br>- creation of Land Management Fund wherein the management of the proceeds from the disposition of land shall be vested in the LMB;<br>- creation of Land Management Fund wherein the management of the proceeds from the disposition of land shall be vested in the LMB. The Land Management Fund will be a growth fund to be used in the purchase of lands for strategic inventories in land banking, DEvelopment of A and D lands to improve land values, and investment in government securities.<br><br>As of this date, the Master Plan is still pending approval at the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). Once it is approved, it shall be translated into Regional Master Plans.<br><br>• A National Land Use Act was drafted in line with the goal of strengthening the existing process of identifying, determining, and evaluating alternative land use patterns to guide and enable appropriate land management and DEvelopment. The Act was certified as a priority environmental legislation and is currently being discussed in both houses of Congress (A Review of the Implementation of Philippine Commitments to the Global Agenda 21 1992-1996). | |
| | |

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:** The Master Plan for Forestry Development (MPFD) which provides the framework for combating deforestation and which is intended to guide the long-term DEvelopment of the forestry sector in the Philippines was adopted in 1990. It has a total of 15 programs thematically clustered into: 1) Man and the Environment Programs; 2) Forest Management and Products Development Programs; and 3) Institutional Development Programs. The Plan targets the reforestation of 1.8 million hectares to meet the country's needs. Of the target, the DENR has established and developed 276,834 hectares of forest lands to date.

In line with the country's policy to ensure equitable access to, and sustainable DEvelopment of forest resources, the President signed EO 263 entitled "Adopting Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) as the National Strategy to Ensure the Sustainable Development of the Country's Forestland Resources and Providing Mechanisms for its Implementation".

National programs and projects being implemented include the :

- Integrated Social Forestry Program - This program aims to promote a strong partnership between the forest occupants and the government in food production and forest rehabilitation; and
- Industrial Forest Management - The program is being initiated with the objective of establishing industrial forest plantations as alternative resource base for forest-based export industries.

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

| | 1985 | 1990 | Latest 199- | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forest Area ($Km^2$) | | | | |
| Protected forest area | | | | |
| Roundwood production (solid volume of roundwood without bark in mill $m^3$) | | | | |
| Deforestation rate ($Km^2$/annum) | | | | |
| Reforestation rate ($Km^2$/annum) | | | | |
| Other data | | | | |

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:**
**International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification Particularly in Africa**

I.Each party shall file reports on implementation with the Conference of Parties, as often and in the form to be determined. Parties are to report on DEvelopment of NAtional action programmes. The Conference shall assist affected developing countries to make reports.

- **Convention**
  No information

- The latest report to the Secretariat of the Convention was prepared in 19--.

**Additional comments relevant to this chapter**

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

| | 1980 | 1990 | Latest 199_ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land affected by desertification ($Km^2$) | | | | |
| Other data | | | | |

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

| NATIONAL PRIORITY: | |
|---|---|
| **STATUS REPORT:** No information | |

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:** The country, through the Department of Agriculture, implements the Key Production Area (KPA) Development approach to sustainable agriculture. The KPA approach is premised on the need to optimize the use of limited land and water to provide for the food requirements of the growing population and foster "export winners" within the context of equitable and sustainable DEvelopment. It encourages farmers and fisherfolks to produce specific products suitable to the land, water resources and climate of specific areas in the country. The integration of environmental concerns is being implemented through policies and programs harnessing appropriate, cost efficient and environment-friendly strategies and technologies to satisfactorily meet both long-term economic and ecological needs.

The country also adopts an ecological approach to crop cultivation through the following:

- Integrated Pest Management (IPM which was introduced in 1993. The program, known as "Kasaganaan ng Sakahan at Kalikasan" or 'KASAKALIKASAN" represents the government's commitment to the Agenda 21 of the UNCED, towards promoting sustainable agriculture and rural Development. The IPM is an effective tool for empowering farmers to improve know-how and expertise in this field. Rice and vegetable farmers have benefited from the training on IPM extended by specialists through the DA;
- Soil conservation and management. Appropriate land use management systems and soil conservation techniques have been developed to minimize land degradation, indiscriminate conversion and consequent deterioration of land productivity. These farming techniques include: Contour Farming and Alley Cropping;
- Water resource management. Water conservation-related projects are being undertaken to ensure effective DEvelopment and management of the country's water resources. The Small Water Impounding Projects (SWIPs) have been developed as a water storage mechanism to supplement water supply for subsistence farmers and as a deterrent to soil erosion.
- A program of assistance to Local Government Units is also being implemented by the DA to prevent further environmental degradation by: a) prohibiting further destruction of the mangrove ecosystem and reconverting abandoned, foreclosed or unproductive fishponds into mangrove farms; and b) establishing and maintaining fish sanctuaries and marine parks in municipal waters; c) restoring productivity and ecological balance of exploited inland waters by prohibiting the use of destructive fishing methods and gears and by dispersing fingerling; and d) providing support for programs which promote community participation in environmental conservation (i.e., Bantay Dagat Program which encourages local communities to actively participate in the protection of their fishing grounds).

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

| | 1985 | 1990 | Latest 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural land ($Km^2$) | | | 101,921.8 |
| Agricultural land as % of total land area | | | |
| Agricultural land per capita | | | |
| | **1989/90** | **1992/93** | **Latest 199_** |
| Consumption of fertilizers per $Km^2$ of agricultural land as of 1990 | | | |
| Other data | | | |

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:**

**Convention on Biological Diversity**

- **Convention** signed in 1992. Ratified in 1993
- **Latest report submitted in 1996.**

**Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora**

- Convention signed in 1973. Ratified in 1981
- Latest report submitted in 1995.

**Additional comments relevant to this chapter**

No information

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

**1. Decision-Making Structure:**
Consultations/Meetings/Discussions

**2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

Trainings; orientations; seminars; workshops

**3. Major Groups:**

Academe
Non-Government Organizations
Other Government Agencies/Local Government Units
People's Organizations
Indigenous Cultural Communities

**4. Finance:** No information

**5. Regional/International Cooperation:**
1 .Establishment of the ASEAN Regional Center on Biodiversity Conservation
2. Joint Management of Turtle Island Heritage Protected Area
3. Shembird Reserve Network
4. Assignment of JICA Expert

| STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **1992** | **Latest 199_** | |
| Protected area as % of total land area | 11.49* | 62%** | |
| | **1990** | **Latest 1997_** | |
| Number of threatened species | 169 | 239 | |
| Other data | | | |

* Data includes small portion of water areas covered by marine and coastal protected areas.
** Data includes big portion of water areas covered by marine and coastal protected areas.

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 16: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

| NATIONAL PRIORITY: | |
|---|---|
| **STATUS REPORT:** No information | |

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES**

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:**

**The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea**

- Signed in 1982
- Ratified in 1984

See also the attached tables on the next pages.

The Philippines as a participant to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed the Convention on December 10, 1982 and was ratified in February 27, 1984.

Recognizing the need to ensure a comprehensive and pragmatic approach in addressing marine and ocean related concerns within the context of the Philippines' commitment as it implements the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the existing Cabinet Committee on the Treaty of the Law of the Sea which was created on October 3, 1981 was reconstituted into the Cabinet Committee on Marine and Ocean Affairs. The Committee was mandated to formulate practical and viable policies that will address the various concerns of UNCLOS and other marine related matters. As an initial output of the Committee, a National Marine Policy was formulated and consequently adopted to serve as the umbrella framework for addressing ocean and marine concerns.

A comprehensive national marine program is currently being formulated to achieve the goals of the National Marine Policy. The Philippines became a partner of the International Coral Initiative (ICRI) which was established to implement Chapter 21 of Agenda 21. In 1995, the Philippines hosted the ICRI workshop which resulted in the formulation of the ICRI Call for Action and a Framework for Action. The Call of Action and Framework of Action serves as guide in the formulation of the regional action plan. As an ICRI Partner, it has now established the Philippine Reef Database (Philreef), and has formulated a national program for the celebration of the International Year of the Reef. The Philippines participated in the formulation of the Regional Action Plan for the East Asian Seas.

A national data center on coastal zone environment and resource management is currently being established under the auspices of the ASEAN-Australia Environment and Economic Program, Phase III. This project aims to create a metadatabase on coastal resource management which will be implemented through a network approach, ie. network of network, and the development of a decision support system.

Recognizing the impact of land-based resources of pollution in marine and coastal productivity, the Philippines actively participated in the series of meetings that led to the formulation and adoption of the Global Programme on Land-based Sources of Pollution. A national program on land-based sources of pollution is currently being conceptualized to integrate Philippine initiatives and commitments to both the ASEAN and COBSEA Regional Programs and NGO initiatives under the auspices of the Advisory Committee on the Protection of Seas (ACOPS).

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

| | 1980 | 1990 | Latest 199- | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Catches of marine species (metric tons) | | | | |
| Population in coastal areas | | | | |
| Population served by waste water treatment (% of country's total population) | | | | |
| Discharges of oil into coastal waters (metric tons) | | | | |
| Releases of phosphate into coastal waters (metric tons) | | | | |
| Releases of nitrate into coastal waters (metric tons) | | | | |
| Other data | | | | |

**Chapter 17 (Oceans) Continued:**

| Check the boxes in the column below left: | Check the boxes in the column below right: |
|---|---|
| For level of importance use: | For level of implementation use: |
| *** = very important | *** = fully covered |
| ** = important | ** = well covered- gaps being addressed |
| * = not important | * = poorly covered |
| N = not relevant | O = not covered; N = not relevant |

**TABLE I. THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE APPROPRIATE COORDINATING MECHANISM FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS AND THEIR RESOURCES.**

| LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE | ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21 | LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION |
|---|---|---|
| *** | a. Preparation and implementation of land and water use and siting policies. | ** |
| *** | b. Implementation of integrated coastal and marine management and sustainable development plans and programmes at appropriate levels. | ** |
| *** | c. Preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management. | ** |
| *** | d. Prior environmental impact assessment, systematic observation and follow-up of major projects, including systematic incorporation of results in decision-making. | ** |
| ** | e. Contingency plans for human induced and natural disasters. | * |
| *** | f. Improvement of coastal human settlements, especially in housing, drinking water and treatment and disposal of sewage, solid wastes and industrial effluents. | ** |
| *** | g. Periodic assessment of the impacts of external factors and phenomena to ensure that the objectives of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and marine environment are met. | *** |
| *** | h. Conservation and restoration of altered critical habitats. | ** |
| *** | I. Integration of sectoral programmes on sustainable development for settlements, agriculture, tourism, fishing, ports and industries affecting the coastal areas. | * |
| *** | J. Infrastructure adaptation and alternative employment. | ** |
| *** | K. Human resource development and training. | ** |
| *** | L. Public education, awareness and information programmes. | ** |
| *** | M. Promoting environmentally sound technology and sustainable practices. | ** |
| *** | N. Development and simultaneous implementation of environmental quality criteria. | ** |

**TABLE II. TECHNOLOGY (MARINE ENVIRONMENT)**

| LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE | ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21 | LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION |
|---|---|---|
| *** | A. Apply preventive, precautionary and anticipatory approaches so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment, as well as to reduce the risk of long-term or irreversible adverse effects upon it. | |
| *** | B. Ensure prior assessment of activities that may have significant adverse impacts upon the marine environment. | ** |
| *** | C. Integrate protection of the marine environment into relevant general environmental, social and economic development policies. | ** |
| *** | D. Develop economic incentives, where appropriate, to apply clean technologies and other means consistent with the internalization of environmental costs, such as the polluter pays principle, so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment. | ** |
| *** | E. Improve the living standards of coastal populations, particularly in developing countries, so as to contribute to reducing the degradation of the coastal and marine environment. | ** |
| ** | F. Effective monitoring and surveillance within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of fish harvesting and transportation of toxic and other hazardous materials. | * |

**TABLE III. SEWAGE RELATED ISSUES**

| LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE | ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21 | LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION |
|---|---|---|
| ** | A. Sewage related problems are considered when formulating or reviewing coastal development plans, including human development plans. | * |
| * | B. Sewage treatment facilities are built in accordance with national policies. | * |
| ** | C. Coastal outfalls are located so as to maintain acceptable level of environmental quality and to avoid exposing shell fisheries, water intakes and bathing areas to pathogens. | * |
| ** | D. The Government promotes primary treatment of municipal sewage discharged to rivers, estuaries and the sea, or other solutions appropriate to specific sites. | ** |
| ** | E. The Government supports the establishment and improvement of local, national, subregional and regional, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control effluent discharge. Minimum sewage effluent guidelines and water quality criteria are in use. | * |

**TABLE IV. OTHER SOURCES OF MARINE POLLUTION, THE GOVERNMENT HAS:**

| LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE | ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21 | LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION |
|---|---|---|
| *** | A. Established or improved upon, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control emissions, including recycling technologies. | ** |
| *** | B. Promoted risk and environmental impact assessments to help ensure an acceptable level of environmental quality. | ** |
| ** | C. Promoted assessment and cooperation at the regional level, where appropriate, with respect to the input of point source pollutants from the marine environment. | ** |
| ** | D. Taken steps to eliminate emissions or discharges of organohalogen compounds from the marine environment. | ** |
| ** | E. Taken steps to eliminate/reduce emissions or discharges or other synthetic organic compounds from the marine environment. | * |
| ** | F. Promoted controls over anthropogenic inputs of nitrogen and phosphorods that enter coastal waters where such problems as eutrophication threaten the marine environment or its resources. | * |
| *** | G. Taken steps to develop and implement environmentally sound land-use techniques and practices to reduce run-off to water courses and estuaries which would cause pollution or degradation of the marine environment. | ** |
| ** | H. Promoted the use of environmentally less harmful pesticides and fertilizers and alternative methods for pest control, and considered the prohibition of those found to be environmentally unsound. | ** |
| ** | I. Adopted new initiatives at national, subregional and regional levels for controlling the input of non-point source pollutants which require broad changes in sewage and waste management, agricultural practices, mining, construction and transportation. | ** |
| *** | J. Taken steps to control and prevent coastal erosion and siltation due to anthropogenic factors related to, inter alia, land-use and construction techniques and practices. | ** |

**TABLE V. ADDRESSING CRITICAL UNCERTAINTIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE. IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAMME AREA THE GOVERNMENT IS CARRYING OUT THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:**

| LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE | ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21 | LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION |
|---|---|---|
| *** | A. Coordinating national and regional observation programmes for coastal and near-shore phenomena related to climate change and for research parameters essential for marine and coastal management in all regions. | ** |
| ** | B. Providing improved forecasts of marine conditions for the safety of inhabitants of coastal areas and for the efficiency of marine operations. | ** |
| ** | C. Adopting special measures to cope with and adapt to potential climate change and sea-level rise. | ** |
| *** | D. Participating in coastal vulnerability assessment, modelling and response strategies particularly for priority areas, such as small islands and low-lying and critical coastal areas. | ** |
| ** | E. Identifying ongoing and planned programmes of systematic observation of the marine environment, with a view to integrating activities and establishing priorities to address critical uncertainties for oceans and all seas. | ** |
| ** | F. Research to determine the marine biological effects of increased levels of ultraviolet rays due to the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer. | ** |
| ** | G. Carrying out analysis, assessments and systematic observation of the role of oceans as a carbon sink. | ** |

**TABLE VI. RATING OF ACTIVITIES IN THE AIR AND MARITIME TRANSPORT SECTORS IN THE SMALL ISLANDS DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)**

| AIR TRANSPORT | RATING | MARITIME TRANSPORT | RATING |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Frequency (external flights) | | 1. Frequency (external shipping) | |
| 2. Frequency (in-country flights) | | 2. Frequency (in-country shipping) | |
| 3. Cooperation at regional level in air transport and civil aviation | | 3. Cooperation at regional level in shipping | |
| 4. Cooperation at international level | | 4. Cooperation at international level | |
| 5. Economic viability of national air line | | 5. Economic viability of national shipping line(s) | |
| 6. Economic viability of regional air line | | 6. Economic viability of regional shipping line (s) | |
| 7. national level training in skills for air transport sector | | 7. National level training in skills for maritime transport sector | |
| 8. Access to training in skills for air transport sector within the region | | 8. Regional level training in skills for maritime transport sector | |
| 9. Access to international training for air transport sector | | 9. Access to international training for maritime transport sector | |
| 10. Supportive of ICAO | | | |

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES: APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES**

| **NATIONAL PRIORITY:** | |
|---|---|
| **STATUS REPORT:** No information | |

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

| | 1980 | 1990 | Latest 199- |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh water availability (total domestic/external in million $m^3$) | | | |
| Annual withdrawal of freshwater as % of available water | | | |
| Other data | | | |

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS**

| **NATIONAL PRIORITY:** | |
|---|---|
| **STATUS REPORT:** No information | |

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 20: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN HAZARDOUS WASTES**

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:**
**The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal**

- **Basel Convention** signed in 1989. Ratified in 1993
- The latest information was provided to the Basel Convention Secretariat in 19--.

**Additional comments relevant to this chapter**

As signatory to the Basel Convention, the Philippines continues to monitor the implementation of RA 6969 on Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990. This law bans the importation, storage or transport of toxic or nuclear wastes into or through the Philippines. On the need to regulate the movement of hazardous wastes, the DENR issued Administrative Order No. 28 which bans the importation of Recyclable Materials Containing Hazardous Substances. In addition, waste management practices are underway to include the hospital waste management program of the government. Strict monitoring of government-owned and private hospitals are being undertaken to ensure adherence to the program. Rewards and recognition for outstanding sanitation performance are also being instituted.

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

| | 1980 | 1990 | Latest 199- | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Generation of hazardous waste (t) | | | | |
| Import of hazardous wastes (t) | | | | |
| Export of hazardous wastes (t) | | | | |
| Area of land contaminated by hazardous waste ($km^2$) | | | | |
| Expenditure on hazardous waste treatment (US$) | | | | |
| Other data | | | | |

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 21: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTES AND SEWAGE-RELATED ISSUES**

| NATIONAL PRIORITY: | |
|---|---|
| **STATUS REPORT:** No information | |

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

**STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS**

| | 1980 | 1990 | Latest 199- | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Generation of industrial and municipal waste (t) | | | | |
| Waste disposed(Kg/capita) | | | | |
| Expenditure on waste collection and treatment (US$) | | | | |
| Waste recycling rates (%) | | | | |
| Municipal waste disposal (Kg/capita) | | | | |
| Waste reduction rates per unit of GDP (t/year) | | | | |
| Other data | | | | |

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 22: SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

| | |
|---|---|
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY:** | |
| **STATUS REPORT:** No information | |

**Cross-Sectoral Issues**

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTERS 23-32: MAJOR GROUPS

**The role of major groups are also covered under the various chapters of Agenda 21. The following is a summary of main objectives outlined in Agenda 21. Please check the appropriate boxes and describe briefly any important steps or obstacles.**

### STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

**Ch. 24: GLOBAL ACTION FOR WOMEN TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT.**
**The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was**

ratified in 1987

**24.b** Increasing the proportion of women decision makers.
Percentage of women:
in government %
in parliament % 16.7 **(1992)**
at local government level % 9.7 **(1992)**

**24.2.e** assessing, reviewing, revising and implementing curricula and other educational material with a view to promoting dissemination of gender-relevant knowledge.
Curricula and educational material
already promote gender.
relevant knowledge.

**24.2.f and 24.2.c** formulating and implementing policies, guidelines, strategies and plans for achievement of equality in all aspects of society including issuing a strategy by year 2000 to eliminate obstacles to full participation of women in sustainable development. Policies/strategies etc. have been
drawn up/completed.
**24.2.d** establishing mechanisms by 1995 to assess implementation and impact of development and environment policies and programmes on women
Mechanisms are in place.

**Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):** President Fidel V. Ramos issued a number of directives to further promote empowerment of women and address their concerns during the 1993 Women's Day Celebration in Malacañang Palace. These include among others, the following (i) implementation of the government agencies of Republic Act (R.A)7192, also known as Women in Development and Nation Building Act and its implementing rules and regulations; (ii) the formulation of strategies to incorporate in the government budget R.A. 7192; and (iii) identification of priority areas where Women's Desks in police stations may be established or operationalized to enable law enforcement agencies provide greater protection to women and at the same time making government program on women accessible to them.

In addition to these initiatives, the country participated in the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing China from 4-15 September 1995. The conference, which was participated in by 17,000 representatives from different countries, aimed to secure the commitments of the participants to ensure that the equal rights of men and women in their respective countries are realized.

## STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

**Ch. 25: CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**

**25.4** establishing processes that promote dialogue between the youth and government at all levels and mechanisms that permit youth access to information and opportunity to present their views on implementing PA 21.

Name relevant youth fora (3-4 most important):

1. Youth Conference for Sustainable Development in the 21st century
2.
3.
4.

**Describe their role in the national process:** Full participants

**25.6** reducing youth unemployment

Youth unemployment1992:_____1996:_____

**25.5** ensuring that by year 2000 more than 50% of youth -- gender balanced -- have access to appropriate secondary education or vocational training.

The goal set in Agenda 21: No information

**Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):** A number of initiatives/efforts have been implemented to integrate the concerns of children and youth in the government's planning and decision-making process. The Capacity 21 Project gathered several government agencies such as the Department of Education, Culture an d Sports, Department of Social Welfare and Development, National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, several youth organizations from the PO and NGOs, in the preparation of Philippine Agenda 21. A Committee was formed to plan and set directions to the conduct of Youth Conference for SD. The conference aimed at involving and consulting youth representatives from the different sectors and localities for the formulation of Philippine Agenda 21.

Other accomplishments of the youth sector include the creation of the National Youth Commission (NYC), the Philippine Youth Environmental Network and the establishment of 'Sangguniang Kabataan" (Youth Council) in local communities to promote awareness, participation, and environmental concerns in advocacy, environmental protection and conservation initiatives.

## STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

**Ch. 26: RECOGNIZING AND STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.**

**26.3.a** establishing a process to empower indigenous people and their communities -- through policies and legal instruments:
In place.

**26.3.b** strengthening arrangements for active participation in national policies
Indigenous people participate fully in appropriate national processes.

**26.3.c** involving indigenous people in resource management strategies and programmes at the national and local level.
Indigenous people are fully involved.

**Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):** Participation of the indigenous community in almost all levels of project cycle and in almost all projects undertaken in their area of concern, are ensured in various directives and promulgations issued by the government. Foremost among this is the recognition of their right for self-determination through the creation of the Office of Southern Cultural Communities and the Office of Northern Cultural Communities and their active participation in various committees and sub-committees of the PCSD. Aside from these institutions, several indigenous POs and NGOs are recognized and allowed to participate in various levels of policy and planning process of government programs and projects as provided in the Local Government Code of 1991. The National Integrated Protected Areas Act likewise enhanced the role of indigenous community in the protection of identified protected areas in the country; Executive Order Number 263 signed in July 19, 1995 institutionalized both community based forest management as a resource management approach and the indispensable role of the indigenous community in forest conservation, extraction and protection. The issuance of Certificates of Ancestral Domain Claim has strengthened the tenurial claim of the indigenous community to their land.

**Ch. 27: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: PARTNERS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**

**27.5** developing mechanisms that allow NGOs to play their partnership role responsibly and effectively.

**27.6** reviewing formal procedures and mechanisms to involve NGOs in decision making and implementation.

**27.8** promoting and allowing NGOs to participate in the conception, establishment and evaluation of official mechanisms to review Agenda 21 impiementation.
Mechanisms exist already.
NGOs are participating fully.
NGO inputs are important.

**27.7** establishing a mutually productive dialogue by 1995 at the national level between NGOs and governments.

**Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):**
There have already been a number of collaborative efforts between POs/NGOs on SD. To ensure active participation from the civil society in the decison making process towards SD, representatives from NGO/PO sit in as members of the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development and in several foreign assisted projects on environment (i.e. Protected Areas Projects).

**STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS**

**Ch. 28: LOCAL AUTHORITIES' INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AGENDA 21.**

**28.2.d** encouraging local authorities to implement and monitor programmes that aim to ensure participation of women and youth in local decision making.
There are at least five (5) local (provincial) agenda 21s. 100% involve representation of women and/or youth
They involve ----% of population
Government support of local agenda 21 initiatives: supports

**Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):**

Devolution and localization of SD initiatives have placed the LGU in the forefront of development process. A local Government Academy was established to train local government officials and developing them into a core of competent and dedicated executives to promote and support the government thrust towards poverty eradication, social reform and sustainable development. Moreover, the DILG issued a memorandum circular which primarily aims to designate a focal person in the local government offices to ensure that SD concerns are integrated in the local planning process. The LGA has been instrumental in providing LGUs the necessary assistance in developing their capability towards SD.

**Ch. 29: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WORKERS AND THEIR TRADE UNIONS.**

**29.2** full participation of workers in implementation and evaluation of A21.
**29.3 a to e** (By year 2000, (a) promoting ratification of ILO conventions; (b) establishing bipartite and tripartite mechanism on safety, health and sustainable development; (c) increasing number of environmental collective agreements; (d) reducing occupational accidents and injuries; (e) increasing workers' education and training efforts.

Workers take some part in National Agenda 21 discussions/implementation.

**Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):**

With the recent inclusion of the labor sector as a member of the PCSD, it is expected that its involvement and participation in SD initiatives will be intensified. As member-representative to the PCSD, the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines and the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council are coordinating trade unions' activities related to sustainable development. Several trade unions have already included the "Green Clause" in their Collective Bargaining Agreements.

Among the sector's initiatives include the participation in a series of discussions related to the formulation of the PA 21. The sector was, likewise, contributory to the conduct of the "Gathering for Human and Ecological Security", a conference which served as a venue for sharing of experiences and developing consensus on the new ethic for human and ecological security.

## STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

**30: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.**

**30.6** increasing the efficiency of resource use, including reuse, recycling, and reduction of waste per unit of economic output.

There are governmental policies encouraging the above objective.

There are governmental policies requiring recycling etc.

**30.18.a** encouraging the concept of stewardship in management and use of natural resources by entrepreneurs.

**List any actions taken in this area:** The involvement of the business sector in SD initiatives ensued with the formulation of the "Philippine Business Charter" and the launching of the bi-monthly news magazine "Business and Environment". The sector also participated in the consultation program for the Major Groups Committee supported by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in 1995 and provided inputs in the formulation of the PA 21. The sector also engaged in the promotion of SD practices and other activities towards the advancement of environmental awareness. The sector is likewise a signatory to the "People's Covenant Towards a Transition to SD" which formalizes the commitment of all stakeholders in implementing PA 21.

**30.18.b** increasing number of enterprises that subscribe to and implement sustainable development policies.

No information

**Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):**

The role of business and the industry in the pursuit of sustainable development is expected to be strengthened with its recent inclusion as a member of the PCSD. It should be noted, however, that this sector engaged in several activities even before its membership in the PCSD. These include, among others, the implementation of Environmental Information Center for Business and Industry and the conduct of environment related campaigns (i.e. Campaign on toxic and hazardous waste management, anti-smoke belching campaign).

## STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

**Ch. 31: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY.**

**31.3.b** improving exchange of knowledge and concerns between s&t community and the general public.

No information

**31.9** developing, improving and promoting international acceptance of codes of practice and guidelines related to science and technology and its role in reconciling environment and development.

**Brief comments on this chapter not already described in chapter 35 (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):** No information

**Ch. 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FARMERS.**

**32.5.c** promoting and encouraging sustainable farming practices and technologies.

**32.5.e** developing a policy framework that provides incentives and motivation among farmers for sustainable and efficient farming practices.

**32.5.f** enhancing participation of organizations of farmers in design and implementation of sustainable development policies.

**Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):**

In view of the inclusion of the farmers group in the PCSD as permanent representative from PO, the sector is given equal chance in the decision-making process of the government on sustainable development. The sector is involved in a series of consultations related to the formulation of the PA 21 and has been actively participating in the activity of the PCSD.

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

**Financial resources and mechanisms are also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national financial policies, domestic and external (including ODA)**

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:** No information

**CHANGES IN NATIONAL BUDGET TO ADDRESS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:** No information

**NEW ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS:**

The PA 21 recommends the adoption of a mixture of market-based instruments and command and control measures to provide the needed financial flows to support its implementation. The strategy aims to influence the consumption and production behavior of the general public including the business sector, in favor of sustainable development. The PA 21 adopts the principle that the LGUs, national government and economic sectors should be further developed to achieve the optimal conditions for the application of the financial resources strategy.

**ELIMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY UNFRIENDLY SUBSIDIES:** No information

**ODA policy issues**

No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ODA funding provided or received (Total US$million) | | | | | |
| | Average for 92-93 | | Average for 94-96 | | |
| Net flow of external capital from all sources as % of GDP | | | | | |

Other data

1996 ODA Commitments in the environment sector
Financing type:
Grant = US $ 6.684 M
Loan = 58.510 M

Mixed Credit = 18.600 M

1997 ODA Pipeline

Grant = US $ 14.374 M

Loan = 20.476 M

Mixed Credit = 10.000 M

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 34: TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

**Transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building is also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national policies and actions relating to chapter 34.**

The Philippines' support for information/knowledge sharing is manifested by its initiative to establish the Asia Pacific Center for Technology Exchange and Training for Small and Medium Enterprises (ACTETSME) databank on clean production (CP) and clean technologies (CT) which can be accessed by all APEC-member economies. The country fully subscribes to the mechanisms to stimulate cooperative activities among APEC member economies for the dissemination, promotion, transfer and wider application of CP and CT practices. Moreover, it rallies behind the use of ISO 14000 for wider dissemination and use of CP and CT in the APEC region.

Also, providing an information center on clean production and clean technologies is the Information Center for Clean Technology and Environmental Management (CTEM) managed by the PBE. The CTEM derives funding support from the United States-Asia Environmental Partnership (US-AEP), a project of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Its objectives include: a) the promotion of clean technology and environmental management to improve efficiency and reduce pollution; and b) provision of access to relevant information on specific industrial technologies and management needs to enable businesses to achieve a competitive environmental advantage, reduce costs and increase productivity. The US-AEP has been an active partner of the private sector in facilitating the transfer of environmental technology. The local US-AEP Technology Cooperation Office sends local suppliers to environment trade exhibits abroad where the opportunity to forge distributorship agreements with foreign counterparts are being explored. A number of distributorship agreements have already been successfully negotiated through US-AEP (Business and Environment: Jan-Feb 1996).

A survey of the country's top 1000 companies to benchmark existing environmental practices of these companies and identify areas where businesses can collectively work in improving local initiatives in environment has been initiated by several organizations. It was undertaken to consolidate business sector's contributions to the Philippine Agenda (PA) 21. The findings of the survey reveal that private firms are increasingly adopting voluntary environmental guidelines such as the Philippine Business Charter for Sustainable Development (PBCSD), Responsible Care or ISO 14000 and standards set by the DENR. There was also an observed increase in both investments and savings on the environment over the past three years.

The local chemical industry, for instance, adopts the Responsible Care Program as a means of facilitating the minimization of risks and potential adverse effects associated with their operations. The recent adoption of the program by the Chemical Industries Association of the Philippines, also known as the "Samahan sa Pilipinas ng mga Industriyang Kimika (SPIK), is a commitment to continually improve their respective companies performance regarding concerns on health, safety and environmental aspects of their operations.

Several other projects are being implemented by the Philippine Government through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) aimed at assisting private firms to be environmentally competitive. The Integrated Environmental Management Program (IEMP), which is a joint undertaking of the EMB of the DENR and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), aims to encourage sustainable economic growth in the Philippine Industrial sector while reducing pollution from industrial activities and improving human health and the environment. It conducts pollution management appraisals (PMAs) to periodically assess waste minimization opportunities and improve firms' production processes and methods (PPM).

**STATUS: (Cont'd)**

Also, there are initiatives being coordinated by the Philippine Business for the Environment, Inc. (PBE), a non-stock, non-profit organization formed to assist business firms in making their operations supportive of the environmental thrusts. The PBE developed and promotes the Philippine Business Charter for Sustainable Development (PBCSD), an instrument which encourages business firms to adopt environmentally correct practices or cleaner production strategies. Private firms are increasingly subscribing to the PBCSD. Some of the initiatives include: a) implementation of a pollution control program by Hi-Cement (cement plant) which includes the installation of a device that controls the release of dust and other particulate matter into the atmosphere; b) the initiative by the Asian Institute of Management (AIM) to introduce a three year Environment, Development and Management Program with grant assistance from the MacArthur Foundation. The program aims to make sustainable development a strategic concern in the training of Asian development and enterprising managers. (Business and Environment: May-June 1995).

In support to the promotion of eco-efficiency, tax exemptions are likewise provided to firms which import brand new equipment and utilize industrial waste treatment systems. Facilitated by the Board of Investments (BOI) of the country's Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), incentives are granted to the installation of pollution control equipment whether locally manufactured or imported. The BOI of the DTI also coordinates with the Green Aide Plan of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan to transfer technology on pollution control and energy. Similarly, the Omnibus Investment Code under the supervision of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) provides for the granting of incentives to companies using anti-pollution devices. DENR certification is needed prior to availment of incentives.

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH NEEDS AND PRIORITIES:** The implementation of the Science and Technology Agenda for National Development (STAND) which operationalizes the broad objective of ensuring global excellence and people empowerment is a primary initiative undertaken to reinforce the role of S and T in sustainable development. Other activities include reinforcing the mutually supportive goal of science and technology in ensuring success of sustainable development efforts by assessing research needs and priorities and the development of tools for the implementation of SD initiatives.

Research and development efforts were also directed towards the promotion of export winners and environmentally acceptable products. Basic human needs like food, health, housing, nutrition, disaster and hazard mitigation, energy and telecommunications received priority in research and technology development.

**STEPS TAKEN TO ENHANCE SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING, IMPROVE LONG TERM SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT, BUILDING OF CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY:**

| STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Year | |
| Number of scientists, engineers and technicians engaged in research and experimental development | # | 19-- | |
| Total expenditure for research and experimental development (US$eq.) | $ | 19-- | |
| Other data | | | |

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

**NATIONAL PRIORITY:**

**STATUS REPORT:**

The promotion of SD through information and education is one of the priority activities to invoke a paradigm shift on the development outlooks of the nation. PCSD member agencies as well as their civil society counterparts have all contributed to the promotion of sustainable development in the country though the various programs, projects and other IEC activities related to the promotion of awareness and advocacy activities for the environment and sustainable development. The Philippine Agenda 21, which is currently undergoing printing will be distributed to key agencies/organizations/institutions. Popular versions and primers which will be printed in different dialects and designed for basic sectors will also be distributed to provide the general public with a laymanized version of the Philippine Agenda 21. The PCSD Subcommittee on Information and Education is the primary arm that coordinates with the different agencies and organizations in the efforts of communicating sustainable development to the Filipino through the various IEC activities of said organizations. Elements of PA 21 are incorporated in their IEC activities and materials. These efforts are hoped to be strengthened with the inclusion of business and labor groups in the PCSD.

**a) Reorientation of education towards sustainable development**

Efforts are being undertaken to integrate environmental education in all levels of education (basic, secondary, tertiary, technical/vocational, teacher training and non-formal). Concerned agencies are the Department of Education, Culture and Sports, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Commission on Higher Education, and the Technical Skills Development Authority, particularly with the soon to be concluded ADB-DECS-EMB Project on Environmental Education.

**b) Increasing public awareness**

The general public was stratified into specific target audiences; of these, policy-makers (national and local), educators and media were identified as priorities. Several seminars and symposia are identified as venues for popularizing the Philippine Agenda 21 aside from the dissemination of primers and posters for the general public.

**c) Promoting training**

Training of policy-makers (local government) on sustainable development, particularly the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB ) - organizational seminars on solid-waste management , Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Risk Assessment, and waste minimization.

**ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS:**

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources and its attached Bureaus have taken the lead in promoting education on environment and sustainable development through its various programs, projects and IEC activities. These activities included the participation of various groups such as policy makers, local government authorities, youth and non-government organizations. Non-government organizations also conducted IEC activities on environment and sustainable development for communities and other local sectoral groups through their own efforts and initiatives.

**FINANCING AND COST EVALUATION OF THE LABOR ACTIVITIES:**

| STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990 | Latest 199- | |
| Adult literacy rate (%) Male | | | | |
| Adult literacy rate (%) Female | | | | |
| % of primary school children reaching grade 5 (1986-97) | | | | |
| Mean number of years of schooling | | | | |
| % of GNP spent on education | | | | |
| Females per 100 males in secondary school | | | | |
| Women per 100 men in the labor force | | | | |

Other data

Basic literacy rate: 93.5% (1990), 95.0% (1995)
Functional literacy rate: 75.6% (1989), 83.8% (1995)

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

**National capacity building is also covered under sectoral chapters.**
**Donors: You may wish to describe here how Agenda 21 has influenced your ODA policies in this area.**
**Developing countries: You may wish to describe any new national mechanisms for capacity building - and any changes in technical cooperation.**

| NATIONAL PRIORITY: | |
|---|---|
| **STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL ENDOGENOUS CAPACITY BUILDING:** | |

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

**Ch. 38: Brief summary of any particular UN System response affecting this country/state:**

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ch. 39: International Legal Instruments are covered under the relevant sectoral chapters. This is a listing of major agreements/conventions (not already covered) entered into and relevant to Agenda 21:** | |

## AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

**This chapter is also covered under sectoral and other chapters of this profile. The matrix below gives an overview of how national authorities rate the available information for decision making.**

**Rating of available data and information suitable for decision-making**

| Agenda 21 Chapters | | Very good | Good | Some good data but many gaps | Poor | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | International cooperation and trade | | | X | | |
| 3. | Combating poverty | | X | | | |
| 4. | Changing consumption patterns | | | X | | |
| 5. | Demographic dynamics and sustainability | | X | | | |
| 6. | Human health | | X | | | |
| 7. | Human settlements | | X | | | |
| 8. | Integrating E & D in decision-making | | X | | | |
| 9. | Protection of the atmosphere | | | X | | |
| 10. | Integrated planning and management of land resources | | X | | | |
| 11. | Combating deforestation | | | X | | |
| 12. | Combating desertification and drought | | | X | | |
| 13. | Sustainable mountain development | | | X | | |
| 14. | Sustainable agriculture and rural development | | | | | |
| 15. | Conservation of biological diversity | | | X | | |
| 16. | Biotechnology | | | X | | |
| 17. | Oceans, seas, coastal areas and their living resources | | | X | | |
| 18. | Freshwater resources | | | X | | |
| 19. | Toxic chemicals | | | | X | |
| 20. | Hazardous wastes | | | | X | |
| 21. | Solid wastes | | | X | | |
| 22. | Radioactive wastes | | | X | | |
| 24. | Women in sustainable development | | | X | | |
| 25. | Children and youth | | X | | | |
| 26. | Indigenous people | | | X | | |
| 27. | Non-governmental organizations | | X | | | |
| 28. | Local authorities | | X | | | |
| 29. | Workers and trade unions | | X | | | |
| 30. | Business and industry | | | X | | |
| 31. | Scientific and technological community | | | X | | |
| 32. | Farmers | | | X | | |
| 33. | Financial resources and mechanisms | | X | | | |
| 34. | Technology, cooperation and capacity-building | | X | | | |
| 35. | Science for sustainable development | | X | | | |
| 36. | Education, public awareness and training | | X | | | |
| 37. | International cooperation for capacity-building | | | X | | |
| 38. | International institutional arrangements | | X | | | |
| 39. | International legal instruments | | | | X | |
| 40. | Information for decision-making | | | X | | |

**Additional Comments**

No information

| STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1993 | Latest 199- | |
| Number of telephones in use per 100 inhabitants | | | | |
| Other data | | | | |